

A REPORT ON THE TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT FIGURES SHOWING A LARGE INCREASE IN THE MANUFACTURE.

Washington, April 28.—Mr. Ayer, a special agent of the Treasury Department, pursuant to instructions submitted to Secretary Foster an exhaustive report on the tin-plate business of the country, the manufacture of tin-plate and the growth of the industry. Mr. Ayer's report makes the following showing:

Quarter ended September 30, 1891, five manufacturers reported: Tin-plates, 152,480 pounds; tins plates, 674,432 pounds; total, 826,922 pounds.

Quarter ended December 31, eleven manufacturers reported: Tin-plates, 215,111 pounds; tins plates, 1,193,910 pounds; total, 1,409,021 pounds.

Quarter ended March 31, 1892, nineteen manufacturers reported: Tin-plates, 1,026,656 pounds; tins plates, 1,904,411 pounds; total, 3,031,067 pounds.

These figures do not include the production of sheet iron or sheet steel used in the manufacture of articles tinned or tinned plated, estimated at 2,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Ayer's report shows that the average annual imports of tin and tins plates for the three years ended June 30, 1890, was 675,000,000 pounds. In the year ended June 30, 1891, the imports amounted to 1,058,000,000 pounds. This increase of 350,000,000 pounds he says was due to larger imports to avoid the new duty of two and two tenths cents a pound imposed by the McKinley law. Mr. Ayer says that if the importations for the current year are made to meet only the actual wants of the country, they will not exceed 300,000,000 pounds. Up to February 29, 1892, they amounted only to 177,000,000 pounds. The quantity of tin plates imported in the year ended June 31, 1891, which went into the manufacture of exported articles, and upon which a drawback was paid, was 150,000,000 pounds. The year before that was 150,000,000 pounds, and the year before that was 160,000,000 pounds.

Accompanying the report are many letters from manufacturers giving descriptions of their plants and prospects and generally expressing a hope that the law will be permitted to remain unchanged.

ENGLISHMEN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A LOT OF THEM WANT IT TO BE CLOSED ON SUNDAYS.

A book has just been received by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, secretary of the New-York Sabbath Committee, from Charles Hill, secretary of the Workmen's Lord's Day Rest Association, No. 13 Bedford Row, London, England, of which Lord Ebury, P. C., is president. Each of the 481 pages of the volume contains the following petition, together with the autograph in writing, the occupation and residence of each signer: "We, the undersigned, feeling the National importance of preserving Sunday as a day of rest from labor for all classes, desire to express our hope that the Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893, may be closed on the Day of Rest."

The Rev. Dr. Atterbury said to a Tribune reporter who called at his office in the Bible House yesterday: "With this book came a personal letter to me from Mr. Hill. Let me read a portion of it: 'The work is an expression of the opinion of our bishops, peers, members of Parliament, secretaries of various societies and trades unions, and prominent workmen, who were delegates to the last Trades Union Congress. You may be sure that the petition expresses the feeling of large numbers of workmen connected with these societies. In sending this document we feel that we are addressing brothers speaking our language, with our blood flowing in their veins and having aims like our own in common.' We have sent the memorial, a copy of the petition, together with the signatures of English people will visit the Exhibition, because we know that thousands of English people will be eminently successful from every point of view, and because we believe that the Sunday closing of the Exposition will contribute to the highest good of all connected with it."

THE SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS IN ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Ga., April 28.—The annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America was called to order in the new Capitol this morning by Dr. J. N. Craig, president of the Atlanta Society, who, in a short address, introduced Governor Northern, of Georgia, and Major Humphill, of Atlanta, to welcome the gathering in the name of the State and city. The opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. Henry McDonald, of Atlanta. Among members present are Robert Bonner, president of the National Society; Dr. Mcintosh, of Philadelphia; W. G. McConnell, of Des Moines, and others.

An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Humphill, of Atlanta, and the response was made by President Robert Bonner. Dr. John S. McIntosh then made a short address, which was followed by an address by Colonel George W. Adair, of Atlanta, on the Scotch-Irish of Atlanta. Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, then spoke of the Scotch-Irish of Iowa. The poem of welcome was recited by Frank L. Stanton, of the Indiana Constitution. It was then read. To a reception was given to the visitors at the Governor's mansion.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW YORK DEALINGS.

A selling fever struck the wheat market yesterday and the bears held full sway. The result was a decline of 3-42-1 cent. Local traders sold freely, outside "longs" in May unloading heavily, and foreigners, too, took a turn on the short side. It was a nervous market most of the time, but the legitimate news did not warrant the depression. It seemed to be a clear case of "getting out" as fast as possible. The selling for Northwestern account naturally aided the bear element. Cables were steady early and Liverpool closed a trifle better in some instances. Cold and wet weather was reported in the United Kingdom. The domestic market continued to hold, but another small decline and the interior arrivals were rather small, while clearance continued fair. Even the extensive export buying of spot and futures failed to check the downward trend, and the close was not much higher than the amount paid to foreign buyers. May options opened at 91-1/2 to 91-3/4 cents and fell to 90-3-82 to 1-2 cents. Spot lots were weak and lower, but about 800,000 bushels were taken for export. The medium demand was 32-000 bushels.

Corn weakened with wheat on continued selling here and at the West for long account. The closing figure was down 5-83-1 cent. April unloading the heaviest loss. Wet weather, West exports and foreign receipts on buying cables were without effect. The speculative sales amounted to 500,000 bushels. Cash corn was dull and weak. There were sales of nearly 30,000 bushels for export on special May contracts.

Oil, cottonseed and 3-42-2 cent. low.

The final quotations were as follows:

Wheat—April, 94-1-2; May, 90-1-2; June, 90-1-6; July, 90-1-8; Aug., 89-1-5 cents.

Corn—April, 51-1; May, 47-1-6; June, 45-3-8; July, 45-3-8 cents.

Oil—April, 50-4; May, 47-3-8; June, 45-5-8; July, 45-5-8 cents.

Lard—April, 50-4; May, 47-3-8; June, 45-5-8; July, 45-5-8 cents.

Meal—April, 50-4; May, 47-3-8; June, 45-5-8; July, 45-5-8 cents.

Flour—April, 50-4; May, 47-3-8; June, 45-5-8; July, 45-5-8 cents.

Provisions—April, 50-4; May, 47-3-8; June, 45-5-8; July, 45-5-8 cents.

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